

apical fringes with the punctures larger and denser than in most *Campsomeris* though still quite scattered.

Longer spur of hind tibia slender, curved, spatulate at tip, extending three-fourths of distance to apex of hind basitarsus.

Second recurrent vein of forewing complete.

*Male*.—Unknown.

*Paratype*.—♀; same data, but June 14, 1933 [CAS]. Deposited in U. S. National Museum. This specimen does not differ from the foregoing description of the type.

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### On the Status of *Clematodes vanduzeei* Hebard (Orthoptera; Acrididae; Cyrtacanthacridinae)

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In a recent paper<sup>1</sup> Rehn and Eades presented a study of the forms of the genus *Clematodes* as found in the United States and Mexico. Unfortunately by a *lapsus calami* they had neglected to consider *Clematodes vanduzeei* Hebard, described in 1923 from San Pedro Bay, Gulf of California.<sup>2</sup> The omission was due to a failure to check a long-maintained personal card catalogue, and was noted too late to stop the production of the 1961 paper. The type is the property of the California Academy of Sciences, and by the courtesy of that institution it, and other relevant material, is now before me.

The type of *C. vanduzeei*, as noted by the describer, is a female in the instar preceding maturity. The position of the type locality (San Pedro Bay) as given in the chart accompanying the report on the work of the expedition which secured the specimen, and in the accompanying list of localities,<sup>3</sup> is on the

<sup>1</sup> "The North American and Mexican Tribe Clematodini (Orthoptera; Acrididae; Cyrtacanthacridinae)." Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 113, pp. 135-156, 20 text-figures, 2 plates and 1 map. October 31, 1961.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. California Acad. Sciences, (4) XII, p. 327, figs. 1 and 2.

<sup>3</sup> Proc. California Acad. Sciences, (4) XII, p. 71 and map facing page 72 (1923).

Sonora side of the Gulf of California a limited number of miles northwest of the well-known port of Guaymas, the bay also being known as Ensenada Grande.

From the type and other material here recorded it is evident *Clematodes vanduzeei* is very near to *C. papago*,<sup>4</sup> of central southern Arizona and adjacent interior Sonora, rather than to the type of the genus, *C. larreae* Scudder, of the more eastern Chihuahuan Desert. From *C. papago* the older *vanduzeei* can be distinguished in external features by the very evident broader expansion of the antennae distad of the second article, this involving all the articles distad of the second; the male cerci are somewhat more acutely conical; the distad projecting lamellations laterad at the genicular extremity of the caudal femora are more pronounced as seen in profile, but in outline these are more lanceolate and less trigonal than in typical *papago*. In size there is no noteworthy difference in adults from *papago*, as a comparison of the original measurements given for the latter and those presented beyond demonstrate, and coloration shows nothing noteworthy.

The key to the forms of the genus presented by Rehn and Eades serves to separate *papago*, and also *vanduzeei*, from the type species *C. larreae*. The characters given above will prove of service in distinguishing *papago* and *vanduzeei*. My conclusion is that these two are subspecies of the same species, and hence we will have *C. vanduzeei vanduzeei* Hebard and *C. vanduzeei papago* Rehn and Eades.

Material of *C. v. vanduzeei* now before me, on loan from the California Academy of Sciences, several from localities not previously reported, are as follows:

San Pablo Bay, Sonora, Mexico; VII, 7, 1921; (E. P. Van Duzee); 1 ♀ (*type*) in instar preceding maturity.

San Carlos Bay [near Guaymas], Sonora, Mexico; VIII, 10, 1960; (D. C. Rentz); 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 ♀ in instar preceding maturity.

<sup>4</sup> Rehn and Eades, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 113, pp. 138, 149, text-figs. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, pl. A, figs. 3 and 4, B, figs. 7 and 8 (1961). [Near Batamote Well, Valley of the Ajo, 6 ms. N. of Ajo, Pima Co., Arizona (type locality); Ajo, Little Ajo Mts., Pima Co., Arizona; Altar, Sonora, Mexico.]

18 ms. E. of El Puerto, Sonora, Mexico; VIII, 7, 1960; (D. C. Rentz); 1 ♀.

The measurements of adult representative material here listed is as follows (in millimeters):

	Length of body	Length of antenna	Median length of pronotal disk	Length of tegmen	Length of caudal femur
♂, San Carlos Bay, Sonora . . . . .	21.0	8.3	3.4	3.7	12.9
♂, San Carlos Bay, Sonora . . . . .	25.2	8.8	3.6	4.8	13.5
♀, San Carlos Bay, Sonora . . . . .	33.0	8.0	5.5	4.5	17.3
♀, San Carlos Bay, Sonora . . . . .	34.0 <sup>6</sup>	9.7	5.3	4.5	17.3
♀, 18 ms. E. of El Puerto, Sonora . .	33.3	10.2	5.2	4.7	15.9

<sup>6</sup> Abdomen somewhat overextended.

The specimen from Altar, Sonora, a more interior locality, which was regarded by Rehn and Eades as representing *C. v. papago*, is found, on reexamination, to be fully representative of that subspecies. It is possible that *C. v. vanduzeei* may be limited in distribution to the coastal section of Sonora.

## A Pictorial Review of the North American Chipmunk Fleas. Part IV. Fleas of Eastern Chipmunks of the Genus *Tamias*

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The writer has had no experience with these fleas or these chipmunks. The data and drawings here offered are compiled from: *Fleas of Eastern United States*, 1940, by Fox, pages 69, 100, 165, 179; and *Fleas of Canada*, 1949, by Holland, pages 88, 159, 241, 285.